

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXX. NO. 31.

HONOLULU, II. I., FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1649.

Hawaiian Gazette, Semi-Weekly
PUBLISHED BY
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY
(LIMITED),
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING

Geo. H. Paris, Business Manager.
Wallace R. Farrington, - Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month.....\$ 50
Per year..... 500
Per year, Foreign..... 600

Payable Invariably in Advance.

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Attorneys at Law.
1856 No. 24 Merchant Street. y

A. ROSA,
Attorneys at Law.
No. 16 KAAHUMANU STREET.
1856 Honolulu, H. I. y

WILLIAM G. PARKE,
Attorneys at Law
And Agent to take Acknowledgments.
OFFICE:—13 KAAHUMANU STREET,
Honolulu, H. I. y

W. R. CASTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of
1856 the Kingdom. y

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
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ME. W. F. ALLEN,
H. AS AN OFFICE OVER MESSRS. BISHOP &
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streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any
business entrusted to him. 1856-6

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Family, Plantation, and Ship's Stores sup-
plied at short notice. New Goods by every
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ON APPROVED SECURITY.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead, Casting
Machinery of Every Description

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The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration in Hongkong and Shanghai, China,
and Yokohama, Fiji, and Nagasaki, Japan.

The Bank of British Columbia in Victoria, Van-
couver, New Westminster, B. C., and
Portland, Oregon.

And the Azores and Madeira Islands.
1856-7

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY

DENTISTS.

1856

Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew

—GAS ADMINISTERED

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for Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and

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and responsibilities; \$100 bottle given or sent
free to any one describing symptoms, call or
address 400 Geary St., private entrance 405 M st.
San Francisco.

Another of Mr. Shearman's "facts
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as seemed good to their masters."

The first "Bureau of Immigration"

was formed, and the first five hundred

laborers imported from China in 1855,

under Kamehameha V, in whose Cab-
inet there was not a single missionary

or missionary's son, all his reign. The

great demand for more laborers than

the Islands could furnish came with

the formation of a reciprocity treaty

with the United States in 1876, admit-
ting Hawaiian sugar free, and giv-
ing a sudden mighty impulse to the

sugar industry in the Islands. The

effect on wages was to raise them

enormously. Mr. Claus Spreckels,
and other non-missionary or mis-
sionary planters would smile at the idea
of thus having obtained labor at "less
than twenty-five cents per day." At

that rate Mr. Spreckels would have

become more than "Mr. Six-million-
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In 1884 General S. C. Armstrong,
who visited the Islands, wrote to the

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they are about \$1 per day. Thousands

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and mills—Hawaiians, Chinese, Jap-
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Americans Gave Natives More Rights,
Something of Labor and its Costs
Work of the American Board Not
Perfect But Far From a Failure.

Miss Helen W. Ludlow, a teacher
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During the fifty years the govern-
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Mr. Nordhoff, neither a
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the fact well known to all students of
Hawaiian history, that under the na-
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Mr. Nordhoff adds: "When in 1848
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Dr. Judd, one of the most promi-
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land," and a great part of this Gov-
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Mr. Shearman said, "There are some facts which the missionaries do not mention, which cannot be disputed. During the fifty years the government of these islands was under missionary influence, most of the natives were deprived of their rights in the land, excepting about 28,000 acres, and all the rest was divided among the king, the chiefs and the missionaries."

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, neither a missionary nor the son of a missionary, gives in his book on the Sandwich Islands, the true statement of the fact well known to all students of Hawaiian history, that under the native system, "The people lived by the tolerance of the chiefs, for they owned nothing, neither land, nor house, nor food, nor wife, nor child. He who violated a taboo [the chief's or priest's arbitrary restrictions] was instantly killed." That was the state of things the missionaries found when they reached the islands in 1819.

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The first "Bureau of Immigration" was formed, and the first five hundred laborers imported from China in 1855, under Kamehameha V, in whose Cabinet there was not a single missionary or missionary's son, all his reign. The great demand for more laborers than the Islands could furnish came with the formation of a reciprocity treaty with the United States in 1876, admitting Hawaiian sugar free, and giving a sudden mighty impulse to the sugar industry in the Islands. The effect on wages was to raise them enormously. Mr. Claus Spreckels and other non-missionary or missionary planters would smile at the idea of thus having obtained labor at "less than twenty-five cents per day." At that rate Mr. Spreckels would have become more than "Mr. Six-million-man," as the natives named him.

In 1884 General S. C. Armstrong, who visited the Islands, wrote to the Southern Workman: "Before the Reciprocity wages were \$6 to \$7 per month on the plantations; now they are about \$1 per day. Thousands of the laborers are busy in the fields and mills—Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese from the Azores, Madras, and South Sea Islands, the supply of labor is still short, five thousand more are needed."

In 1891 he again visited the Islands, just after the McKinley bill, putting all sugars on the free list, made the Reciprocity Treaty of no more advantage to Hawaii. He wrote then of the laborers: "Portuguese get the best wages, heretofore about \$1 per day. Chinese and Hawaiians nearly the

same; Japanese about \$16 per month. This, besides house rent and water, and often a small lot to cultivate, and medical care. But wages must now go down from one-third to one-half." Of the Portuguese laborers he says: "The Portuguese are the most hopeful of all the foreign labor element in the Islands. They make homes everywhere, are thrifty; their children go to the public schools and are improving and hopeful."

One word as to the "inconsistency" with which Mr. Shearman charges the missionaries and their children in varying estimates of the native Hawaiians.

In the first place the action of the American Board in withdrawing the mission was not taken with the advance, but against the protest of most of the missionaries, who felt then, as probably everybody feels now, that the native Christians, while in truth wonderfully advanced in many ways, and by no means hypocrites, were far from strong enough to be left to themselves.

The event has proved the wisdom of those on the field. As General Armstrong says: "It was the blunder of the Gospel campaign in the Islands of Hawaii. The change was made at least a generation too soon. Habits can't be reversed like a steam engine; character is the work of generations. The Hawaiians are not fit yet for full responsibility.

There are a goodly number whose heads are clear and hearts right; all are kindly and well meaning; but the majority are liable to be misled by inflammatory appeals and lying demagogues. There has been decrease of morale and increase of wealth in the country. The Legislature under Kalakaua repealed the prohibition against selling liquor to natives, and intemperance increased frightfully. Great numbers broke up their homes and moved to Honolulu, where they easily pick up a living, get free liquor, and die rapidly."

And so this kindly, winsome, brave race that once so eagerly grasped the Gospel, is steadily sinking, and gossip blames the missionaries for it all."

"To call the missionaries' work a failure is absurd. It is not a failure.

It is a grand success, though not a perfect one. If no missionaries had gone to the Islands, the natives would have been very soon swept away by vice. As it was tens of thousands have lived in the light and died in the faith, true disciples according to their strength, if not victory."

In thirty years the missionaries had given the natives a written language, the Bible, books and newspapers, a knowledge of reading and writing to nearly every man, woman and child; schools, homes, civilized government, and the Christian religion.

They had received into church membership in all 50,000 souls (of whom 20,000 had died and 8,000 had been excommunicated). The distance between the people's condition and the era of heathen temples, human sacrifices, universal crime, oppression and darkness, was a progress unparalleled in the history of missions, but in matter of fact, the nation was still far from Christian civilization."

The missionaries tried to make Puritans out of Hawaiians; they did not succeed; but they laid the foundations of civilization and created a moral force which, terribly opposed, not so much by heathen as by men from Christian countries, asserted and sustained the worship of God, and the ascendancy of order, justice and humanity."

FILE A DEMURRER.

Grounds on Which Defendants Pray for Dismissal.

In the case of C. A. Spreckels vs. Oceanic Steamship Company, J. D. Spreckels, Charles Goodall, A. L. Tubbs, A. C. Tubbs, Claus Spreckels, C. M. Goodall and A. B. Spreckels, a demurser was filed on the 10th inst. at San Francisco by Delmas & Shortridge, attorneys for the defendants. The defendants demur to the alternative writ of mandamus upon the usual grounds of insufficiency to constitute a ground of action, ambiguity and uncertainty.

The particular grounds of uncertainty alleged are:

That it cannot be ascertained from the affidavit whether or not the regular annual meeting of the defendant Oceanic Steamship Company was called or held upon the 21st of January, 1895, or whether the defendants other than the Oceanic Steamship Company or any of them have been regularly elected as the directors of the said corporation for the ensuing year, beginning on the 21st of January, 1895, as would have entitled him to vote at any election of said corporation, or to have or obtain any representation on the board of directors or any voice in the management of said corporation in case a meeting of stockholders had been held on January 21, 1895, or at any time thereafter, or should be called or held in obedience to any writ of mandamus issued by this court, or

from Venezuela or Nicaragua, public men think England's policy toward Nicaragua is that the American government exercises dominion over the

NOTES IN AUSTRIA.

April 15.—Shocks of earthquake experienced in Venice and yesterday. Many buildings were damaged, and several persons injured in the first earthquake shock to open spaces.

April 15.—Shocks of earthquake occurred throughout Southern Italy at last night. At least thirty-five were felt. All the churches, buildings, business houses and in town were damaged. Seven were killed by falling walls, large number of persons were less seriously injured. At Velasca were felt and at Trieste shocks were also felt at Abbazia, Gorizia, Cilia and other places, which buildings were damaged. Slight shocks were also felt in this city. In many districts the people are camping out.

During the earthquake at Treviso an audience in a theater fled to the streets. Many were crushed in the panic.

ELBE INQUIRY.

LONDON, April 11.—No date has yet been set by the Suffolk coroner for the resumption of the inquiry concerning the death of the passengers and crew of the steamer Elbe. The delay is due to the fact that the owners of the steamship Craithe which ran down the Elbe refused to allow their witnesses to appear before the coroner because it would be prejudicial for the verdict of the English jury to be rendered before the action, brought by the North German Lloyd Company against them, the owners of the Craithe in the courts of Rotterdam has been tried and decided.

TORPEDO BOAT CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Secretary Herbert has decided to award the contract for one of the torpedo boats to the Union Iron Works at San Francisco. It is to be constructed on a slight modification of the department plans, with a guaranteed speed of 26 knots. It will cost \$125,000. The slight increase in the price of the San Francisco boat is offset by the expense which would be caused by sending the boat from the Atlantic to the Pacific as well as by the guarantee for extra speed.

FLOODS IN HUNGARY.

LONDON, April 15.—Gladstone received the delegation of Armenians at Hawarden today. He assured them of his profound sympathy.

Blumenthal's immense cloth works at Berlin were burned today. Two firemen were killed.

The Danube has overflowed inundating the city of Presburg, Hungary. Hundreds of houses were wrecked. Many of the inmates were drowned.

DEAREST DEAD.

NEW YORK, April 10.—W. Jennings Demarest, the well-known Prohibitionist, died yesterday after a week's illness. He was the publisher of Demarest's magazines and of Demarest's patterns for dresses. He was a zealous temperance advocate, and gave the Demarest silver medals that were competed for by children under the direction of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Good Templars.

LAUNCH OF ST. PAUL.

PHILADELPHIA (Pa.), April 10.—The steamship St. Paul, built for the American Line, which stuck on the ways at the first attempt to launch her on March 25th, because of bad material, was successfully launched shortly after 1 o'clock today from Cramp's shipyard. The weather was fine and large crowds witnessed the event.

AMBITION POLITICIANS.

ALBRECHTSBURG, Pa., April 8.—It was announced last night on good authority that ex Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Governor Hastings had formed an alliance. The former wants to succeed Hon. Mr. Cameron in the United States Senate, while Hastings is a full-fledged candidate for president.

DR. PLOW DEAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Dr. John E. Plow, who was shot by James D. L. McGaughy on the street in this city on March 30th, died at 7 o'clock last evening in a private hospital. McGaughy was today formally charged with murder. His examination was deferred until the coroner's jury makes a return.

BISMARCK SERIOUSLY ILL.

FRIEDRICHSCHE, April 15.—Prince Bismarck is seriously ill. He has not been well since the conclusion of the birthday festivities.

OPENING OF WELLAND CANAL.

ST. CATHARINE, April 9.—The Welland canal will be opened to navigation on April 20th.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Governor Kemper, of Virginia, is dead. Chicago has a debt of over \$6,000,000. Seattle, Wash., is asking for subscriptions to feed the unemployed.

The boundary dispute between Guatemala and Mexico has been settled.

All books written by Oscar Wilde have been discarded from Newark, N. J., libraries.

Labor differences in Louisiana have been settled by white cotton loaders returning to work.

Twenty-one miners were killed in a late explosion in Blue Canyon mine, New Whatcom, Wash.

Cholera has made its appearance at the Japanese naval station of Mow, Hongkong, and is a threat.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn alive fifteen Japanese laborers employed in a Vancouver, B. C., saw mill.

Lord Melville will be appointed to the Governorship of New South Wales, which was left vacant by the death of Sir Robert Duff.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres says the steamer Taitar Prince, with James Spencer Bell on board, sailed from that port for London.

A dispatch from the Central American News says the paper has said the British Ambassador, Viscount Yarborough, will be a quarter of a million dollars.

The inhabitants of the large region of Abyssinia having asked for protection, Italy has ordered forces to come to occupy the country.

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VENEZUELA DISPUTE.

AMERICAN PROTECTORATE NOT APPROVED

IN MEXICO OR CENTRAL AMERICA

MEXICO, April 13.—The suggestion of the United States to acquire a protectorate over Venezuela by consent of the Venezuelan people, the better to resist English aggression, there is not approved. The Central American States in the Union would regard such a move as unnecessary and unnecessary.

As long as the United States maintains the Monroe doctrine, the United States is considered a natural under that doctrine, which is now, and will be in the future, to keep England from taking any

UNCLE SAM'S BEST FIGHTER.

Fighting Machine Monterey on the Way to Nicaragua

MAY MEAN BATTLE AND MAY NOT.

TO MEET ENGLISH CRUISER: ROYAL ARTHUR. CONJECTURES AMONG NAVY OFFICERS. KEEPING CLOSE WATCH ON AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CENTRAL AMERICA ETC.

SAN DIEGO, April 11.—The United States steamship Monterey left port at 10 o'clock this morning and headed for the south. The fighting machine dropped down the bay and over the bar at half-speed, but when once clear of the heads and her course shaped directly south, the long straight line of black smoke falling rapidly astern showed that the half-speed had been greatly increased.

POSSIBLE NAVAL BATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—"The Monterey is undoubtedly going to Corinto, Nicaragua, and not to Callao," said Dr. Hitbett, surgeon of the Bennington, now at Mare Island, last night. "No matter what the dispatches may say, we in the navy feel sure that she is going down the coast to meet the Royal Arthur, the large English cruiser which is headed that way. The Monterey is probably sent to watch the big English ship. In the event of trouble a fight between these two vessels would be worth seeing. The Royal Arthur is the best of her class. At long range she would be no match for the Monterey, but she might make it interesting for her at short quarters."

"The Monterey could not be handled as quickly as the Englishman and at short range might suffer from torpedoes. Out at sea, however, the Royal Arthur would be no match for the Monterey. Her big guns would make no impression on the Monterey and those of the latter would probably lift the Englishman out of the water. In the navy out here there is no such feeling as that the Monterey could cope with the Royal Arthur. On the contrary, it is the belief that at a fair distance the big cruiser would be no match for the Californian. It looks as though the Government also thought so, and, as it is apparently expecting trouble in that direction, it is pretty safe to conjecture that Corinto is the Monterey's destination, rather than Callao."

BRITISH CRUISERS ON HAND.

PANAMA, April 7.—The British cruiser Wild Swan has arrived, and she will probably join the cruiser Royal Arthur in a hostile demonstration at Corinto, Nicaragua, in case the Nicaraguan Government fails to pay Great Britain's claim for the expulsion of Pro consul Hatch. El Cronista prints an editorial today severely censuring the action of Nicaragua in permitting an armed expedition to leave Greytown to attack Bocas del Toro. The paper calls upon Colombia to demand an immediate explanation and satisfaction from Nicaragua. It adds that the President of Nicaragua has given \$100,000 and a quantity of arms to Eloy Alfaro for the support of expeditions against Colombia and Ecuador.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

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MISSIONARIES AND HOOKUPU.

Celebration of President Dole's Birthday by Host of Friends.

POEM READ BY CHIEF JUSTICE

Procession Marched From Residence of Dr. Emerson—Familiar Hawaiian Chant—Scenes En Route—Pleasant Surprise and How It Was Carried Out.

Those who claim that the native Hawaiians are the only ones thoroughly versed in the ins and outs of the "hookupu" would have been converted to another view had they been present at President Dole's home last night.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock Dr. N. B. Emerson's yard on School street was a scene for the painter's brush. Dim lights here and there showed a gathering of some seventy-five descendants of the elder missionaries. At their feet were pigs, chickens, ducks, pigeons, pineapples, bananas, oranges, peaches and fruits of all kinds known to the islands, together with various articles of native food.

A procession was formed and the gathering with their presents set out in column of twos for President Dole's residence.

The column was headed by five young boys carrying stalks of red and white sugar cane. The rear was brought up by Messrs. W. R. Castle and Ed Hitchcock, each bearing two large stalks of sugar cane arched like a doorway. Messrs. A. F. Judd and W. W. Hall had the honor of transporting lanterns, while W. O. Smith and Dr. Emerson acted as lieutenants, with a cocoanut and a bunch of bananas respectively, as swords.

As the procession neared the President's residence, the familiar notes of the native oil began faintly and soon swelled until the natives near by thought they recognized their own voices.

The women shuffled their feet and stooped low in the manner of the old natives; the men continued to chant, and the children imitated as best they could the peculiar actions of their elders. The true spirit of the Hawaiian seemed to enter into the very beings of the descendants of the missionaries.

Reaching the steps of the President's house, the five boys in advance presented sugar cane stalks and marched up. They were met at the door by President and Mrs. Dole, who wore expressions of complete surprise. One of the diminutive advance guard piped "hookupu," and the secret was out.

It was at this time that the signal for a rush was given, and President Dole was assured of the fact that he was fifty-one years old. A large cart would not have been a sufficient conveyance for the articles that were thrown at the President's feet. Among these was a good-sized live pig with carnation laces around its neck, and carried in one of the President's cane settees. Not at all abashed at the suddenness of the pig's appearance, President Dole stretched out his hand and touched the tips of the animal's toes in gracious appreciation.

The waving of a large dried squid over the heads of the assembled friends was a signal for a complete clearing in that region. A large bird cage containing a white rooster was among the presents. On it was a card bearing the following piece of poetry:

This is the cock that crowed in the morn,
When our President, all forlorn,
Failed to shoot the game he sought,
But was at last by Hanalei caught.

The "kabuns" rooster was displayed in a prominent place and struck terror to the hearts of many.

Expressions such as "Aloha oe," "pehea la oe," "e nana mai oe i kia mau mea," "auwe, elemakule mauil oe" and "mai ka lima" were used in congratulating the President on the occasion of his birthday. These were responded to in appropriate native language.

W. N. Armstrong attempted to run away with a bunch of nicely husked cocoanuts, but was caught in the act by a lady who dragged him before the President. Before he got there, however, the cocoanuts were snatched by another and another, until the chase around the room became general. In the scrimmage, Mr. Armstrong secured one of the bunch of cocoanuts and retired to a quiet corner.

A. F. Judd, after calling the gathering to order, read the following poem, dedicated to Sanford B. Dole:

SANFORD BALLARD DOLE.

I.
So quiet, calm and resolute thou dost amongst us stand,
An uncrowned prince without a state; a bulwark in our land.
No pomp, no titles, no degrees; but chosen man of men,
For an occasion imminent when peril called. Lo! then
Out from the crowd thou didst not quail to take the dangerous place,
Right to the front, like one in mail upheld by unseen grace,
Danger and doubt didst face, of which the half was unrevealed.

II.

But Ruler still thou art! upheld before the eyes of men;
A regal man undaunted, though thy envious foes contend.

Like grand Hawaii's snow-clad peaks, high raised above the storms,
Look we upon our chief, and scorn our vain alarms
Aloha true; we offer thee, upon thy natal day,
Receive the fealty of friends, staunch friends from childhood's play,
Deem not this tribute, slight, of unsupported breath.

III.

But thou press on thy way still unrevealed;

One, the Almighty, be thy strength and shield!
Leave we thy Future to the Power that guides;
Lternity, thy record still to me, alone provides!

Honolulu, April 23, 1895.

President Dole responded in his characteristic manner, expressing thanks for the kind sentiment expressed.

The popular native song, "Aloha Oe," was sung, and the merry occasion came to an end.

Foresters Celebrate.

At the anniversary entertainment of Foresters last night the Court was opened by Chief Ranger A. C. Pestana. Dr. McLennan spoke on the Ancient Order of Foresters established about one hundred years ago; J. F. Eckhardt on the endowment fund and its advantages; M. G. Silva on the Foresters in the Portuguese language; T. Lindsay on the order in the Pacific and on the Coast.

The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion and the floor nicely covered for the dancing, which came later. Refreshments were served during the evening.

HE IS NOT A "PAID AGENT."

Professor Hosmer Writes in Defense of Dr. C. M. Hyde.

Short Sketch of His Labors Among Different Nationalities—Started Many Missions.

Friends of Dr. Hyde have not been idle in refuting the infamous revival by Mr. Shearman of an untruth connected with his work in the islands. Professor Hosmer sent the following statement of Dr. Hyde's work to an Eastern publication by the last steamer:

Hawaiian affairs seem to be fated to continual misrepresentation in the East, but the recent attacks by Thomas G. Shearman and Titus Munson Coan upon Rev. C. M. Hyde, D. D., the "recognized and paid agent of the American Board" in these islands, are as unjust as they are uncalled for.

In the first place Dr. Hyde is not a "paid agent." Last year, when the work seemed to require another man in the field, the American Board decided that an assistant might be sent if means for his support could be provided. Dr.

Hyde offered to give up his salary without relinquishing any portion of his labor, retaining only the home kept in repair, and his offer was accepted.

Leaving a successful pastorate in the Center Congregational church of Haverhill, Mass., in 1876, Dr. Hyde came to the Hawaiian Islands and entered upon the missionary work among the Hawaiians, in which he has shown remarkable ability, tact and energy. Upon his arrival in Honolulu he took charge of the North Pacific Institute, a school for training young Hawaiian pastors. Here the doctor has labored faithfully in the classroom with the young theological students and has shown infinite patience in teaching them and their wives how to keep model homes.

Not only are they taught the Bible and theology, but also how to meet practically the questions of life. Christianity and common sense go hand in hand in this institution.

But Dr. Hyde's labors are by no means confined to the Hawaiian work. In 1878, together with the late Rev. Samuel Damon, D. D., of honored memory, he founded the Chinese mission, and he has administered the communion ever since.

Later he began a mission among the Japanese and also one among the Portuguese, which through the generosity of this community have rapidly developed and are doing much for that element of our population.

Dr. Hyde is one of the most influential and useful men in Honolulu, being interested in almost every effort that is made for the uplifting of his fellowmen of whatsoever race or sect. He fills many positions of trust and honor in the community, being one of the trustees of Oahu College, of the Kamehameha schools, of the Makawao Seminary, and of the Kohala Girls' School, a prominent member of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, one of the Honolulu Public Library, the Social Science Club, the Historical Society, etc. He is a typical American, combining all the energy and persistency of the New Englander with the refinement and culture of the Christian gentleman.

Last of a Famous Firm

Glasgow, April 8.—William Henderson, the last survivor of the founders of the Anchor line of steamships, and of the firm of Henderson Brothers, the famous boat builders, is dead.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

ARMS FOR THE ROYALISTS.

Customs Officials Keeping a Close Watch on the Wahlberg

ANOTHER FILIBUSTERING TRIP

The Schooner is Acting Suspiciously and is Thought to be Waiting for Another Contraband Cargo of Munitions of War for the Islands.

SAN DIEGO, April 7.—Small craft arriving from down the coast report the schooner Wahlberg hovering about in the vicinity of Cape Colnett, Lower California.

It will be remembered that after the Wahlberg was released she cleared from this port on an expedition after a cargo of guano to Guadalupe island. Old timers along the "front" were suspicious of the clearance, as it is well known that Guadalupe island has been thoroughly divested of guano, and it appears that their suspicions were well founded. The skipper of one of the recent arrivals says he talked with one of the crew of the Wahlberg off Cape Colnett, and the sailor said the master of the Wahlberg did not seem to care whether he found any guano or not, as no search had been made, and, in fact, the schooner had done nothing but lay off and on in the vicinity of the cape for some time as if waiting for some one.

It is thought that possibly the schooner is waiting for another contraband cargo of munitions of war for the Hawaiian royalists, as the isolated position of the cape would afford an excellent opportunity for an undertaking of that sort.

Word has passed along the coast of the suspicious actions of schooner, and the Mexican authorities are watching the coast line closely. The customs authorities in this city are also inspecting every shipment that leaves this port for the south.

SUGAR IN THE WEST INDIES.

The Production Increasing, but the

Consumption is Slow.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, has furnished to the Department of State a copy of a circular issued by the West India committee of London, concerning sugar production.

The ambassador explains that it is not to be regarded as an expression of opinion by his government, but only as the committee's views. The circular calls attention to the fact that the sugar industry, beet as well as cane, is passing through a crisis of the most serious description, and expresses the hope that in attempting to provide a remedy the various governments should avoid taking any steps which may aggravate the crisis instead of relieving it.

It is shown that while the production is increasing at the rate of a million tons per annum, the consumption grows slowly at the rate of only 250,000 tons per annum.

Naturally, prices are depressed, and the bounty system is ascribed as the cause of this state of affairs. Therefore, it advocates the entire abolition of the bounty and the stimulation of consumption by the reduction of the duties levied on sugar, which are excessive in Europe and prevent the people as a whole from using sugar.

—Washington Star.

Match Race Arranged.

The final arrangements of the match race between Silkey, Nevada and Gerster for \$500 a corner will be completed at noon today.

Those interested will meet at the Club stables at that hour, discuss the matter, select a referee and put up a forfeit of \$250 each.

The race will take place at Kapiolani Park on July 4th. Nevada will be sent to the track at once. Silkey will be brought from Lahaina about the middle of May.

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A late San Francisco paper says W. G. Irwin of Hawaii, the partner of the Spreckels, and one of the wealthiest men on the islands, arrived there on the 11th. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Helena Irwin, Miss E. Spalding and Miss Cordelia Carter, the latter the daughter of ex-Minister Carter.

We take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is praised by all who try it," says J. W. Cox & Son, druggists, Marshfield, Oregon. No one afflicted with a throat or lung trouble can use this remedy without praising it. It always gives prompt relief. It is especially valuable for colds as it relieves the lungs, makes breathing easier and aids expectoration. A cold will never result in pneumonia when this remedy is taken and reasonable care exercised.

For sale by LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

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"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despising city crowded with Unwholesome skin diseases? Do you realize what this deterioration means to sensitive souls? It is in isolation, seclusion It is a bar to social and business success. Do you wonder that despair seize upon these sufferers when

Doctors fail, Standard remedies fail.

And nostrums prove worse than useless?

Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve.

It is easy to claim to cure them but quite another thing to do so

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics—

Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.

There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.

It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.

25c. invested in a tablet of CUTICURA SOAP

Will prove most convincing

In short,

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

And its cures are simply marvellous

Now is the time

To take CUTICURA.

CURES made in season

Are permanent.

Sold throughout the world. PRICE, CUTICURA SOAPS, 25c. BALSOM, 5c. BENSON, SMITH & CO., Honolulu, H. I.

ALL ABOUT THE BLOOD, SKIN, HAIR, and post-free.



WHOLE NO. 1649.

Interviews with Mr. —— he ques-

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Gazette

A G. M. Robertson
4th District Representative.505
CONDOLENCE ON DEATH OFJohn M. Mar...
...al will rob
the Marshal of his right bower and
the police department of a clear-
headed official. Mr. Brown has
certainly won his spurs by quiet,
conscientious work, and his suc-
cessor will have a high standard to
follow.

THE San Francisco Call in proclaiming the policy of the present proprietor says that gentleman is to do all he can as a journalist to build up the state and assist other journals to do the same. In doing this it states he has made a radical departure from the "ethics" of journalism. If an attempt to tear down Hawaii is necessary to building up California the Call is following out its principles to the letter, and no one can doubt that all "ethics" of journalism have been cast to the four winds in so doing. The Call also speaks of liars who misinterpret what it says, but when the San Francisco Call talks of liars it forgets itself.

FROM the opinion expressed by Sir Edward Grey concerning British interference in the case of Mrs. Dominis, it may well be inferred that the hope of the political prisoners of escaping justice through the aid of outside powers will not be realized. Nothing but the law that "might makes right" could be found to sanction demands made by either the United States or England calling upon the officers of this Government to undo what has been done by the established law of the land. British or American citizens who have sworn allegiance to Hawaii and become practically if not theoretically naturalized citizens cannot, unless their respective nations have an axe to grind, expect to be upheld and protected for misdemeanors committed against the political or business systems of the country.

EDITOR SHAW in the last issue of the Review of Reviews remarks most favorably upon the action of the Hawaiian Government in showing clemency toward the rebel leaders. He closes his review of the situation by saying, "It would be worth the while of some enterprising newspaper to correspond with the gentlemen who will sit in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and ascertain their views. Unless we are much mistaken there will be a decisive majority of both houses in favor of the annexation policy. Nor does it seem probable that Mr. Cleveland would oppose it under the altered conditions which now exist." Such sanguine sentiments, especially the last can hardly be looked upon as more than a hopeful possibility by those who have fought the battle at this end of the line. Yet it is well to remember that the source of the statements is conservative and thoroughly American.

ACCORDING to British writers representing manufacturing interests, the international exhibitions of the future, to be a success, must be held in the far East and in the Colonies. It is noted that the Paris exhibition of 1878 attracted 1000 British exhibitors, while in 1889 the number declined to 500. Chicago got about 400, Antwerp, in 1885, drew about 500, but in 1894 the number diminished to 300, and it would not be matter of surprise if not more than 200 or 300 exhibitors from Great Britain took advantage of the Paris exhibition of 1900. The German manufacturers are said to be strenuously opposed to holding international exhibitions in their own country. It is also held that the attempt to make great pleasure fairs has become of no importance than the display of manufactured products. It is suggested that in order to receive the support of the government placing a law in the safe-guard of publicity that will give protection against the possibility of misrepresentation.

BAND FUND COMPLETE.

The amount of money in the safe of the ADVERTISER, as a result of our leper band fund, is \$370. With sums which are forthcoming, the full amount will reach \$460.15. The net proceeds of Captain Cochrane's stereopticon lectures were \$415.15, to which is added \$45 in private subscriptions received at this office. The contribution of the ADVERTISER's business department in advertising and printing of posters is placed at \$30. Thus it will be seen that new instruments of good quantity and quality are assured the lepers and will probably be sent to them early next month. Should there be funds remaining after the purchase of the instruments, the money will be turned over to Captain Cochrane, who has so ably assisted in the work, and who will see to it that every cent contributed above the sum required for the band fund will go to add some new comfort to the unfortunates on Molokai.

WORLD OF FOREIGN POLICIES.

Among the most important pieces of news coming from the outside world by the Warrimo is the statement of Sir Edward Grey in connection with interference in the case of ex-Queen Liliuokalani. In answer to a query from Sir Thomas Esmond he stated that the Government of Great Britain could not interfere in the interests of Mrs. Dominis. It is very evident that forces more or less influential are at work to have England take a hand in Hawaiian affairs, which so far as telegraphic dispatches make known have proved unsuccessful. In consideration of the fact that Great Britain has recognized the Hawaiian Republic it would be nothing more or less than uncalled-for bravado to endeavor to overturn the results reached by due course of law.

In the United States the diplomatic complications resulting from troubles in South America and Cuba are assuming proportions which demand the undivided attention of the American Premier. Reports from the latter country indicate that the insurgents are on the eve of forming an independent government, and, naturally, will call upon the United States first for recognition.

Among the South American States the demands made by England on Nicaragua are looked upon as forecasting a move which shall prevent the American Government exercising exclusive control over the ship canal. This, with the Venezuelan affair will give the Administration an opportunity to prove its strength in protecting American interests upon the new hemisphere. South American countries expect a strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, which it is believed will keep England at arms length and allow the settlement of differences by arbitration.

FAKE yams upon the Hawaiian situation have been dished up with such regularity that the mail which does not contain some new libel upon the Government or the people is the exception rather than the rule. These yams are taken up with avidity by nearly every paper throughout the United States receiving the service of the great press associations. The journals publishing them do not stop to consider the truth or falsity. To the right editor, planning his regular scare heads and sifting his telegrams, a story is a story, whether it comes from Hawaii or Cuba, and the most startling gets the precedent. In view of these facts, it is quite a wonder that the country holds its present high standing with the majority of thoughtful Americans, and the disposition to discountenance the fakes is certainly an evidence of the confidence placed in the officers of the present regime. The fact that the malicious Hawaiian bar is abroad however demonstrates the necessity of the government placing a law in the safe-guard of publicity that will give protection against the possibility of misrepresentation.

ANNEXATION, NOT WAR.

The enthusiasm upon foreign policies to which numerous public men of the United States have allowed themselves to give voice has raised the question whether or no America is spoiling for war. Senator Frye has perhaps reached the highest pitch thus far attained, and if his words are to be taken literally, nothing short of the entire western hemisphere will satisfy the American people. Following upon the old adage that it never rains, but it pours, the United States has found itself thrust into a position with serious international questions on every hand.

Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela have followed close upon Hawaii to test the strength of the Administration's diplomatic ability, but unlike the latter country, the United States now has to deal with powers quite as independent, strong and shrewd in shaping foreign policies as itself.

The American diplomats can neither bulldoze or play the part of the dog in the manger with either Spain or England. Lines of difference must be drawn with greater care than when dealing with a practically defenseless nation.

The attitude toward Hawaii has not been favorable to creating a conciliatory temper among the American people and the disposition to push on to an issue or "do something" to show that America possesses some aggressive strength and has a flag of its own has been on the increase. Politicians have not been slow to catch the tenor of the times and from a platform of aggressive strength have branched out into expressing extremely "radical" sentiments. There comes a time in the life of every nation when the people become inspired by a contagious desire to "thrash some one" in order to display their physical strength, which on account of a long season of quiet many are inclined to make light of.

While this spirit is running high in the United States just at present, national differences will have to reach a more critical stage before it will act as anything more than a spur to the administration. The annexation principle is abroad and the people are asserting themselves, else we should not hear such decisive remarks from the politicians. Nothing proves the strength of a stream better than damming it up.

JAPAN'S CARE FOR EMIGRANTS.

Few nationalities exercise a more jealous care over their citizens in guarding their departure from the country than does Japan. The regulations for protecting the Imin or emigrants are given in an Imperial order and throw careful restrictions about the emigrant and the Imin Torisatsukainin or emigration agents.

The Imin are required to be supplied with passports and can go to no country that has not a treaty with Japan. Those making it their business to obtain the emigrants are obliged to obtain their licenses from the minister of home affairs, or local authorities, and in event of a person leaving the country without the intervention of the agents, he is obliged to appoint two sureties having sufficient means to secure passage home in case of sickness or distress. The Imin Torisatsukainin is obliged to deposit a license fee of 10,000 yen and make a written contract with each Imin. Those obtaining passports by misrepresenting the place of emigration, or the nature of the work, are subject to a fine not less than two yen and not more than twenty yen. In case the emigrant finds it necessary to apply for Japanese protection abroad he has simply to show his passport and contract and certify his personal standing to the Japanese authorities and his case will receive attention. Any emigrant or agent violating the regulations is liable to a fine of not less than 20 or more than 200 yen.

The classes of labor into which the emigrant is allowed to enter are agriculture, fishing, mining, engineering, building, transporta-

tion, all kinds of manufacture and domestic service. Citizens not under contract, leaving Japan for the United States, Canada, Australia or Hawaii are required to furnish sureties of at least two persons who shall secure them against financial distress and guarantee their return. In this manner Japan is able to put its hand upon any of its subjects and by guarding their departure thus closely impress upon their minds that in whatever country they may be they are still amenable to the Japanese Government. On the other hand the knowledge that their Government is watchful for their welfare serves to create a spirit of loyalty noticeably lacking in other eastern nations.

EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has declared the eight hour law of that State unconstitutional, holding that the enactment is a purely arbitrary restriction on a fundamental right of the citizen to control his or her own time and faculty. The law in question provided that no woman should be employed in a factory or workshop more than eight hours a day, or forty-eight hours each week. The decision is particularly interesting, since it is directly opposed to laws upon the books of the eastern manufacturing States, the constitutionality of which, if ever questioned, has been upheld. Dr. Lyman Abbott calls attention to the difference in English and American systems brought out by this decision. Parliamentary government makes possible more legislation in behalf of the common people than government by the courts. The contrast between the English and American systems brings out strongly two points: first, that written constitutions, instead of being a safeguard for the common people, may be a safeguard to vested interests; and, secondly, that the fact that in England Parliament is supreme and can do almost anything, facilitates the passage of progressive laws to an extent that is impossible where courts are supreme. The question might well arise whether the spirit of common law is in any way opposed by measures giving the common laborers protection from conditions thrust upon them which they cannot resist from a legal standpoint. The class of people working in the mills are in a position where their daily bread depends upon their being on hand at the stroke of the hour each day. In one sense they are not free agents to make contracts since to stop work means practically starvation. They have nothing and are forced to accept the conditions thrust upon them by the capitalists. Certainly the judiciary heads of Illinois read their title in a decidedly different manner from the legal lights of sister States.

A CANVASS of the national committees of the American national parties gives William McKinley and Adlai Stevenson the numerical strength for presidential candidates in 1896. Neither of these men have shown a disposition to make any decided stand upon the foreign policy of their respective political organizations. McKinley is talking tariff. He could not fail to make a point of this issue after his past record, but otherwise both of the would-be candidates are keeping a discreet silence. With a few exceptions it has been the men of strong opinions, seldom expressed, who have succeeded in reaching the presidential chair.

VOICE OF THE PRESS

Hawaii is an only station for the United States in the development of American Pacific trade with the East. It is necessary in securing this development to have telegraphic communications between the Islands and San Francisco. And it is equally important that this telegraphic communication shall be under the control of the National Government. These are facts that cannot be ignored, facts whose importance will become greater every day. It is for this country to take notice of them, or otherwise see Great Britain make another deal that will hurt our foreign trade.—Maritime Register

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

In a duel at Berlin between Baron Renshaw and Count Chamberlain von Kotz, the latter was shot in the thigh. The duel grew out of a scandal.

Disheartened by financial difficulties and his removal from an honored position, Paul Schulz, general land agent of the Northern Pacific railway, blew his brains out at Tacoma, Wash.

An answer to the British ultimatum to Nicaragua has been received at the Foreign Office. It is understood the reply is so satisfactory that the action which the Government threatened will not be taken.

The Supreme Court has declared the American income tax law inoperative in part. The defective sections are those taxing rentals from real estate and state and municipal bonds. These were expected to be the most profitable sources of revenue under the act.

The civil service commission has received a report of its representative who made an investigation into the charges against the collector of customs at San Francisco of levying political assessments upon the employees of the customs house, but refuses to make it public yet.

It is reported from Christiania that the estimates to be submitted to the Storting cause much comment. They gave fresh impetus to the wild rumors of an impending war between Norway and Sweden. The estimates far exceed any amount previously required. The sum of \$4,000,000 is to be devoted to the construction of ironclads. In addition large credits will be asked for the purchase of munitions of war, and for the completion of forts in Tonsberg harbor.

LONDON, April 10.—The steamship Harold entered the Latchford lock of the Manchester ship canal today at full speed, smashed the gates, passed through and dropped 16 feet into low water. The gates weigh 300 tons. One sank and the other hangs across the lock. The attendants closed and bound with hawsers the upper gates thus preventing the disaster which otherwise would have resulted from the 16 foot difference of the water levels. The Harold was much damaged.

NEW EDITION

OF THE

Tourists' Guide Through Hawaii.

2500 Copies.

To Be Issued April 30th.

A second edition of this very popular hand book descriptive of Hawaiian Scenes and Scenery is now running through the press, and will be published on or about April 15. It has been carefully revised, and portions of it rewritten, bringing it down to the present date, making it an indispensable hand book.

Besides a full description of each of the islands, it contains most valuable information for tourists relative to steamer travel, rates of passage, hotels, weather records, health resorts, the Government, exports and imports, a brief account of the revolution of 1895, interesting facts for inquiring tourists, notes on coffee, sugar, &c., &c., and all information sought by tourists regarding these islands. A full index accompanies it.

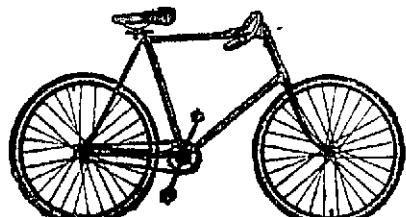
The book will be beautifully illustrated with maps and some twenty-five full page pictures.

Can be obtained from the News-dealers in Honolulu.

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Hartford Pattern

WEIGHT 24 LBS.

Dunlop Double Tube Tires

Honolulu Price \$100.

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Sole Agent.

3973-37



At Gazette Office

Tinley Topics

April 12, 1895.

Any one who reads Mr. Ashford's sayings to San Francisco reporters must read between the lines to understand that he does not mean half that he is reported as saying. Mr. Ashford was long enough in Hawaii to convince the people that he can tell the difference between "a 'awk han a 'au saw," and that he understands full well the value of silence.

He has about as much intention of heading a filibustering expedition as he has of returning here and standing as a candidate for office. C. W. is a little joker and the interview with the reporter in 'Frisco was one of his jokes. When Mr. Ashford left here, his main thought was to do something in the behalf of his brother. The people here who know him will not believe that a filibustering expedition is in the line of assistance to that person.

Some time ago, we purchased a lot of European wire and immediately afterward some parties circulated a report that the quality had been affected by some unknown cause and that it was not up to the standard of the American product. We had a half dozen coils of the wire tested at the Iron Works and it showed a tensile strength of 2760 pounds. When this report was published in this column, the wire was sought after by plantation managers and individuals from Niihau to Hawaii. The other day, to oblige a skeptic, we ordered a hundred coils of American wire from the Coast and as it reached the store, we sent a half dozen coils to the foundry to have it tested. The result showed a tensile strength of 768 pounds or about 2000 less than the European article.

Besides a full description of each of the islands, it contains most valuable information for tourists relative to steamer travel, rates of passage, hotels, weather records, health resorts, the Government, exports and imports, a brief account of the revolution of 1895, interesting facts for inquiring tourists, notes on coffee, sugar, &c., &c., and all information sought by tourists regarding these islands. A full index accompanies it.

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Price 75 cts., per copy.

H. M. WHITNEY,
Editor and Publisher
P. O. Box 159. Telephone 75.
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Our new stock of Dietz Oil Stoves are going as rapidly as can be expected with times as hard as they are. That it is a good stove, no one who has ever tried them will deny. They are absolutely safe, because there is no possible way by which they can explode; they are free from unpleasant odors, because they are made on the most approved plans; they are economical, because directly you are through cooking you extinguish the flame. Twenty-four dollars invested in one of these stoves will save you a pot of money in twelve months.

The Australia brought us the latest thing in tea strainers; they fasten close up to the spout and the leaves are bound to be caught in the strainer. Handsomely nickel plated and we sell them for fifty cents.

We are having a run on the Alaska refrigerators, because they are the best ever brought to Honolulu. We sold one to a lady who had been taking twenty pounds of ice a day. When we assured her that she could reduce the quantity half the amount, she laughed at us. It was just ten days after she commenced using it that she came in and reported that she now buys just half the quantity of ice she formerly did.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Block.

607 FORT STREETER

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Inspector-General Atkinson has postponed his visit to Maui until next week.

The Japanese residents are making great preparations for their coming celebration.

The San Francisco papers are devoting a great deal of space to the affairs of the Spreckels family.

Rev. J. A. Cruzan has decided to accept the call of the Park Congregational Church of San Francisco.

Attorney V. V. Ashford is defendant in a breach-of-promise suit for \$5000, brought by Elmira Ka-haunai.

The members of the fire department have discarded the hideous-looking red shirts for the more becoming blue ones.

The first issue of the new weekly, "The Time," will come out tomorrow; at least, that is the intention of the publisher.

Rumor has it that the Australia will bring two horses to take part in the June races. They are said to be of the "dark" order.

Old residents are beginning to complain of the warm weather. In the language of "Channie Fadden, yesterday was a "beaut."

Four Kroeger pianos recently arrived for J. W. Bergstrom. He has since disposed of them and will forward another order by the first mail.

Frederick Villiers, the well-known war correspondent, is a through passenger on the Warrimoo. He is to give a series of lectures in Australia.

Castle & Cooke, Limited, have just received per bark Triton, a complete assortment of English goods. See their new advertisement in this issue.

Several bicycle enthusiasts of the city are training hard for what ever may come along. It is rumored that some dark horses will appear at the right time.

Hyman Bros. are sole agents for the celebrated Dayton flour. A shipment was received by the Warrimoo, which they offer to the trade at reduced prices.

The 76th anniversary of Odd Fellowship will be celebrated at Harmony Hall this evening. All Odd Fellows, with wives and children, are invited to attend.

The challenge of the Philadelphia football team, sent to the Punahoa some time ago, remains unanswered. It is rumored that the latter are afraid of their bones.

It is rumored that James Brown, Nick Peterson, Fred Harrison and Fred Wundenberg have made application to the Foreign Office for privilege to return to Hawaii.

H. M. S. Nymph arrived at San Francisco on April 13th, sixteen days from Honolulu. It is thought the ship carried dispatches from British Commissioner Hawes.

The work on Kawaiaho church has commenced in earnest. The interior woodwork has been nearly all cleared away. A start will be made on the floor tomorrow morning.

Lieutenant Holi and officer Logan, the two men who were wounded at Diamond Head on the evening of January 6th, were presented with a purse by Dr. Day yesterday.

The Labor Commission will meet this evening to consider the reports of Messrs. Armstrong, Viavas and Severance, who have been investigating conditions in the outlying districts.

E. B. Thomas will appear before Judge Cooper on next Monday to explain why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt for neglecting to pay fees and costs in his divorce case.

There were four hundred invitations issued for the tea at Mrs. Wm. Wilder's yesterday. The affair was a very elegant one. Mrs. Wm. Wilder, Mrs. Gardner Wilder and Miss Barnes received.

The Bishop estate has paid Gus Schuman \$185 in settlement of all claims incident to the accident on King street Monday night, resulting in the death of a horse belonging to him and injury to the vehicle.

The stockholders of the Hilo Electric Light Company, Limited, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, F. S. Lyman; vice-president, W. S. Terry; treasurer, C. H. Wetmore; secretary, C. W. Hill; auditor, A. G. Curtis.

Surgeon Sutton will remain on the Alameda, as a late San Francisco paper states that U. C. Walton, who was purser on the wrecked steamer Newburn, has been permanently installed as freight clerk on the Oceanic wharf at San Francisco. There was some talk of giving Sutton the place.

THE COMPLIMENTARY DANCE.

A Merry Party as a Farewell to Dr. Crandall.

The Popular Officer is Decorated With a Medal—Many People Present at the Pleasant Affair.

The farewell hop to Dr. Crandall given by the Lei Ilima Club at Independence Park last night, was one of the swellest society events of the year. An attendance of over fifty couples showed that the invitations of the club were very largely accepted.

The hall was tastefully decorated with club colors, flags and palms. The main entrance was draped with a Hawaiian flag and at the entrance to the dressing room was another bearing at its center the design "Aloha" in ferns. Hanging at the center of the hall was a large basket decorated with white and yellow flowers, the colors of the club.

Before the dancing began, Dr. Crandall was ushered out into the middle of the hall and presented by J. M. Sims with a leather medal about three inches in diameter, bearing upon it the words, "Presented to Dr. Percy Crandall, U. S. N., by the Lei Ilima Club, April 25th, 1895," in gold letters. The presentation speech was concise and to the point, bringing out both the good qualities and other of the popular member. Dr. Crandall acknowledged the present in appropriate language.

Fifteen dances and several extraneous were marked on the program. The music for these was furnished by the Quintette Club. The banjo, guitar and mandolin music furnished delightful interludes.

The various committees deserve a great deal of credit for the successful termination of their efforts during the past week.

A PLEASANT SAIL.

P. C. Jones Entertains a Number of Prominent People.

The yachts Bonnie Dundee and Hawaii carried a number of prominent people to Pearl Harbor yesterday. The party was made up by P. C. Jones in honor of his brother George B. Jones, who is here on a visit. The yachts were towed out the channel by a launch belonging to the Philadelphia, and after a pleasant day's sail returned to port about 5 o'clock.

The party consisted of the following gentlemen: President Dole, George B. Jones of Boston, Attorney-General W. O. Smith, Minister L. A. Thurston, General Churchill of Ohio, Admiral Beardslee and Captain Cochrane of the Philadelphia, P. C. Jones, W. N. Armstrong, Mr. Greenlee of Chicago, W. W. Hall, Henry Waterhouse, Colonel W. F. Allen, Dr. Maxwell, J. B. Atherton, Rev. D. P. Birnie, Chief Justice Judd, W. R. Castle, C. M. Cooke, Luther Wilcox and O. Sorrenson.

THE TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

Short Talks That Were Both Interesting and Instructive.

The regular meeting of the Y. W. C. T. U. was held in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon.

On account of the afternoon tea at Mrs. W. C. Wilder's, the attendance was limited to fifteen.

The subject brought up for discussion during the afternoon was, "The Bible Reasons Why Young Women Should be Temperate." The short talks by the members were both interesting and instructive.

The subject for discussion at the next meeting will be, "Why Do Young Women Study to Attain the Highest Development of Their Powers?"

Don't Like Adolph

The antagonism which exists between the solid eight and the big four of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors was demonstrated anew recently in the Street Committee. The object of the attack was Supervisor Spreckels, chairman of the committee. During his absence, the committee by a unanimous vote reinstated John Reed, Inspector of Sidewalks, who was removed a few weeks ago at the instigation of Spreckels.

The President's Views.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The President, on being asked this afternoon whether in view of the Supreme Court decision on the income tax an extra session of Congress should be called, said that

neither he nor the Secretary of the Treasury saw any necessity for such action, and unless there was an unexpected change in the conditions he had no idea that Congress would meet again before the time appointed for a regular session.

THE PAAUHUAU STOCK.

It Has Not Been Sent to Honolulu as Yet.

Argument on points of law in the injunction case of Rudolph Spreckels against the Nevada Bank came to an abrupt termination yesterday, says the Call of the 7th inst., after it had continued for over three and a half hours. The case was up on a motion by attorneys for Claus, J. D. and A. B. Spreckels to dissolve an injunction issued to prevent the Nevada Bank, as pledgee of Claus Spreckels, sending certain stock to Hawaii to be changed from the name of Rudolph for the protection of the pledgee. As the Australian steamer sailed at 2 o'clock, and as Attorney E. P. Cole, representing Rudolph Spreckels, who wished to keep the stock here, argued until after noon and then obtained a continuance to Monday, it was obvious that the stock could not be sent for another week. According to the court, however, this temporary victory must be re-enforced by a further showing before it can be made permanent.

The injunction proceedings were concluded on the 8th inst. in Judge Sanderson's court. The case was ended in such a way that both sides are claiming a victory. Rudolph Spreckels is no longer afraid that his stock will be used in his father's interest when it reaches Hawaii, and the injunction against the bank has been dissolved. The stock will be sent to the islands on the next steamer, provided that plans now agreed on are not changed.

The 5000 shares of stock over which the litigation was started are worth \$500,000 and they now give their owner an income of \$5000 a month.

It had been contended all along that if the stock were taken to Hawaii it would be voted against Rudolph Spreckels. It was fear of this consequence that induced the young man to bring the injunction suit.

When the case came up John D. Spreckels authorized his attorneys, Delmas & Shortridge, to promise in open court that if the stock were taken to Hawaii it would not be voted by any person but Rudolph Spreckels and that the dividends would accrue in his favor as long as the stock was pledged. It was promised, moreover, that a proxy would be given to Rudolph Spreckels to enable him to vote the stock.

UP ANOTHER STEP.

Deputy Marshal Brown is to Receive Another Appointment.

From a reliable source it is learned that Deputy Marshal Brown will be appointed Deputy Attorney-General in place of A. G. M. Robertson, resigned. The appointment will not be made until the latter part of May, as it is understood that Mr. Robertson will prosecute during the May term of the Circuit Court, although his resignation takes effect on May 1st.

The many friends of Mr. Brown will be more than pleased to know that he is to be promoted to the more important position. He has made one of the best deputy marshals this country has ever had. He has always been obliging and competent.

JOHN MILLS' SUICIDE.

The Deed Committed On Saturday Night, Near Hilo.

The steamer Likeli brought news yesterday of the suicide of John Mills, head carpenter at Wainaku plantation. The deed was committed with a rifle; Mills placing the muzzle in his mouth. The ball crashed through his head, causing instantaneous death.

On last Saturday night Mills had been out with some friends and parted with them about midnight apparently in good spirits. He went to his room shortly after and fired the shot that killed him. He was buried on Sunday.

The Olympia Coming.

According to the Call of the 8th inst. the Olympia, on her return from Santa Barbara, where she has gone to remain during the flower festival, and incidentally to have various tests made of her steaming capacities and battery qualities, may be ordered to Honolulu to relieve the Philadelphia, and the flag of Admiral Bardsire may be hoisted at her peak.

SQUAD EIGHT REORGANIZES.

The Old Company is Divided Into Two Branches

The Old Officers Resign and New Ones Are Elected—E. Blugley is the Division Lieutenant

Squad 8, Citizens Guard, met at the Reform School last night for reorganization. About seventy members were present. O. L. Sanford was chosen temporary chairman and Captain King, secretary.

In order to simplify the matter of dividing the squad into two branches constituting the fifth division of the Citizens Guard, all the members residing on the town side of Robello lane, King street and the Asylum lane were requested to take one side of the house and those living on the Kalihia side to take the other. It was found that this line divided the original squad about equally.

At this point all the officers of the squad resigned and the business of reorganization began.

E. Hingley and J. Simonson were nominated for the office of division lieutenants. The former was elected by a vote of 41 to 23. The motion that he be elected unanimously was carried. Lieutenant Hingley thanked his associates for the honor conferred upon him.

The Kalihia squad retired to another room and elected P. O'Sullivan, sergeant; J. L. Dumas, first corporal; E. L. Doyle, second corporal; W. H. Cummins, third corporal; J. O. Carter, fourth corporal.

The other squad elected C. L. Brown, sergeant; J. H. Black, first corporal; C. B. Dwight, second corporal; H. Kirby, third corporal; H. Gahan, fourth corporal.

FATE OF THE JUDGES.

Preamble of Mrs. Dominis' Constitution That Was to be Law.

Considerable conjecture arose during the military trials as to what the ex-queen's government intended doing with members of the Supreme Bench, these men not being mentioned in the documents drawn for cabinet ministers and other officers. That they were not forgotten is shown by the following preamble that was to be promulgated:

Whereas, the constitution of the kingdom contains provisions not in full accord with the wishes of a majority of the people; and, whereas, during the years 1890 and 1892 there were expressed wishes in the Legislature for a constitutional convention; and, whereas, on the 17th day of January, 1893, circumstances arose whereby the constitutional sovereignty of this kingdom was held in abeyance; and, whereas, during the interregnum certain parties designating themselves the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands did hold on the 2d day of May, 1894, an election for delegates to a constitutional convention, and, whereas, it has become imperative that a new constitution should be promulgated, and, after taking due consideration of all the facts tending toward the quiet and peace of this kingdom;

Now, therefore, we, Liliuokalani, queen of the Hawaiian Islands, in our capacity as sovereign of this kingdom, do, hereby, and with the advice of our cabinet, abrogate the constitution promulgated by our late brother, Kalakaua, on the 7th day of July, 1887, and do proclaim and promulgate this constitution.

For the purpose of this constitution and to bring harmony into the carrying out of all laws with justice and equity all commissions to Privy Councilors of State are revoked and a new Privy Council will be commissioned at once, and it shall be their duty immediately on being called together within one calendar month from the promulgation hereof to choose three Supreme Judges, to be recommended to the sovereign, by and with the advice of the cabinet, for appointment as such Supreme Judges.

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THE NEW U. S. SHIPS.

Good Progress Being Made in the Preparations of the Plans

They Will Have Heavy and Rapid Fire Guns Their Speed Greater Than Usual.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Good progress is being made in the preparation of plans for the newly authorized battleships, gunboats and torpedo boats. The latest

DEFALTER LAMBERT IN JAIL.

Disguised as a Sailor and Eluded an Oakland Detective.

WENT AS STEERAGE PASSENGER

Took Name of W. S. Kimball—Handled Large Sums of Money as Bills and Fines, but Implicitly Trusted—Drank Hard While in Honolulu

Walter R. Lambert, the defaulting Police Court clerk of Oakland, returned from Honolulu on the steamer Alameda yesterday morning under the name of W. S. Kimball. He walked past the officers who were on the wharf to meet him with warrants for his arrest, and was free until late last night, says the San Francisco Examiner of April 12th.

He came back to San Francisco alone. His young wife, nee Mahaney, who ran away with him, remained in Honolulu for some reason not yet explained, but it is thought that he did not have enough money to pay her passage as well as his own, and, as a result, she stayed behind.

Lambert was a steerage passenger, and a few hours before the wharf was reached his companions in the after part of the ship below the upper deck were surprised when he appeared among them with his upper lip shaved as clean as a razor could make it. His luxuriant brown mustache was gone.

The steamer Australia on her last trip brought a letter from Henry Evers, the son of one of Lambert's bondsmen, that the defaulting clerk intended to return to San Francisco, and possibly Oakland, on the Alameda. Little faith was placed in the information, but long before the steamer was due Detective Holland of the Oakland force was at the wharf waiting the arrival of the missing clerk.

The detective made arrangements with the steamship company to allow none but their own officers down the baggage gangway at the forward part of the vessel while he stationed himself at the passenger gangway aft.

THE DETECTIVE LISTENS TO A FAIRY TALE.

He had no sooner taken up his position, when one of the steamer waiters named Jones, who was acquainted with the detective, rushed down the gangway and shaking hands with Holland, said: "Well, I saw Lambert and his wife in Honolulu. He has gone to China, and she will come to San Francisco on the next steamer." He went on telling the detective all the preparations the lady was making for her return when a letter was thrust in the policeman's hand. It was from Evers and contained the information that Lambert had taken passage on the steamer from Honolulu.

While Holland was reading the note Jones regained the steamer. The detective went in search of him, and in the meantime, it is thought, Lambert made his escape from the vessel.

Some of his fellow passengers in the steerage saw Lambert in overalls and with a sailor's cap on his head about the baggage gangway, and in that disguise, it is thought, he managed to elude the detective.

Jones, the waiter, afterwards admitted his share in the plot and said that Lambert only wanted to escape arrest on arriving, so that he could first arrange for bonds, then give himself up.

The fugitive and his wife lived in Honolulu under the name of F. N. Thomas and wife. Lambert drank hard, but otherwise there was nothing objectionable in his conduct. When the San Francisco newspapers were distributed in Honolulu on the arrival of the steamer following the one on which he was a passenger, giving the news of his defalcation, he became very uneasy, but it was not at that time known that he was the man sought.

HAD THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Later Lambert admitted that he was the Clerk of the Oakland Police Court, but denied that he absconded or was short in his accounts. He and his wife enjoyed life in the tropics. They had the best of the Islands could give them, and he apparently seemed well supplied with money.

A few days before the Alameda sailed Lambert and his wife had a disagreement and she was preparing to return home by the first steamer, while he declared his intention of going to Australia.

As clerk of the Oakland Police Court Lambert handled large sums of money, paid into his hands as bail and for fines, but was trusted implicitly, and when he disappeared on March 28th it took but little work to trace the couple to the steamer Mariposa, which had sailed for Honolulu on that day. Henry Evers and O. C. Kirk, of Oakland, were on Lambert's bond, and, as soon as his shortage was checked up, paid the city the amount due—\$1650. All the money was used by Lambert during the month preceding his flight, except the ready cash he carried away, which is believed to have been not more than \$600.

Walter R. Lambert was arrested at 161 Geary street about 9 o'clock last night by Detective Holland and Policeman Hodgkins. He was taken to Oakland on the 10 o'clock boat and locked up at the City Prison.

John A. Mahaney, father of Mrs. Lambert, stated last night that he received no letter from his daughter since the Peru arrived on April 8. In a letter from Honolulu received there on that date, Mrs. Lambert wrote that her marriage had been solemnized before a minister in Honolulu and she and her husband were very happy. But she added she had grown homesick and expected to return to San Francisco on the next steamer. Lambert himself wrote to his

father-in-law, telling him he intended to come back and bring his wife along.

It is said in Oakland that if Lambert is compelled to stand trial his defense will be insanity, and that many witnesses can be brought who will testify that for a month before he disappeared he was out of his mind and not accountable for his actions.

[It is learned Lambert left a considerable sum of money with his wife when he left. Mrs. Lambert did not care to face her people, and concluded to remain here.—CITY EDITOR.]

PRESIDENT AND SENATE

One Instance Where Mr. Cleveland Yielded to the Legislators

It has been said very often that President Cleveland never bends his will to anything, and especially to Congress, nor to carry the specialty still farther, to the Senate. And yet in one instance he has done so. Mr. William L. Wilcox was elected for the Mexican mission. His friends wanted him to have the place. It was a warm climate, suited to his constitution, and the duties were light and such as he could easily perform, and yet obtain rest after his arduous labors of the past two years. Beside, the salary was about double that of a cabinet position, and in Mexico \$17,500 would be nearly doubled, or that amount spent would be nearly doubled, because an American dollar is worth twice as much as the Mexican dollar, that country being upon a silver basis. It is understood that the President would have gladly appointed Mr. Wilson to this place, not that he will not appreciate his abilities in the cabinet, but that the Mexican mission was for many reasons the best place. But the Senate decreed otherwise. It was only a short time after the death of Minister Gray that a petition was circulated and signed by nearly every Senator asking for the appointment of Senator Ransom to the vacancy. The President acceded to the wishes of the Senate in this instance, and named the man they had selected rather than his own personal choice. Mr. Wilson was given the next best place at hand, and, from one standpoint, a much more important place. A cabinet officer will always stand higher in importance than in the best diplomatic position, though many men choose the foreign service as more pleasant and less wearing.—Washington Star.

Granny Gorton's Birthday.

SATURDAY, January 21st, was a great day in Central Village, in the State of Connecticut, America. On that day Mrs. Jonathan Gorton, 100 years old and formally received her friends, of whom hundreds were present. She wore her best black silk gown with a rose in the bodice. The venerable lady was seated in a comfortable armchair on a platform in the best room of her house. Then the train of callers filed through, each and all shaking hands with her. "Granny Gorton," as she is called, is a trim little body and very nimble on her feet. There was never anything ailed her, she says, and, except that her eyesight isn't quite so good as it used to be, she is as active as any woman of 50.

Why has Granny Gorton lived so long? Why is she so active now? She lets out the secret herself when she says, "There was never anything ailed me." That's it, and all of it.

People who live 100 years are not so very rare. The deaths of 45 such were reported last year in England—22 men and 23 women. Yet, compared to the multitude who die, nothing—nothing.

Can we not keep things from ailing us, and so live long as Mrs. Gorton? Yes, if we will take the trouble to do it. Men and women 100 years old, still vigorous and clear-headed, should be sight so common as not to be remarked, and will be yet in the future. Why not so now? "Ask yourself the question," as the bouton says down on Deal bench.

Here's how it is: A woman's tale. She says she fell ill when a girl of about 15. She lost her appetite, had pains in the sides and chest, frequent headaches, and was often obliged to lie down on the couch and rest. All this didn't promise long life, did it? Not; it was a bad start.

Well, she got worse instead of better. She was often sick, vomited her food, and spit up a color fluid. For five years she went her way. This brought us to October 1881. She was then a very poor invalid at Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire. Here she suffered from constant sickness, retching, and heartburn. The chest pains were so bad as to bend her two double. No position that she could take relieved her. Her stomach was so tender and sore that everything she ate pained and distressed her. For months and months she only took liquid food—milk and beaten eggs, and so on.

She got weaker and weaker every day, so she says. Of course; how else could it be? A doctor at Rugby told her she had "ulceration of the chest," which she didn't at all. What is "ulceration of the chest?"

He gave her medicines and advice, but she grew no better on that account. This young lady was now about 20 years old, with a poor outlook for ever being much older. She didn't expect, nor did her friends, that she would ever be able to get well again. The doctor consulted, and "ulceration of the chest," like his medical brother at Rugby. Both wrong.

"After six months" medical treatment," she says. "I gave up my situation and returned to my home at Buxton Lamas, Norfolk. This was in June, 1882. Then I was taken so bad I had to take to my bed. My mother thought I was in a decline."

Now, the word "decline" means consumption, as we all know; a disease common in England and incurable everywhere. Thousands of bright girls and young men "decline" into their graves every year in this populous island. Sad enough it is to see.

Well, at this point her good and wise mother interfered in her daughter's case. She gave the doctor the go-by, and sent to Norwich for some remedies of Mother Sager Curative Syrup. In the winter the young patient began to feel better, and in three months she got a new situation and went to work.

"More than fifteen years ago," she says, "I kept in better health than ever before in my life, thanks to Sager's Syrup. Yours truly, (Signed), (Mrs.) SARAH ELEANOR BAKER, 8, King's Street, Church Road, Tottenham, near London, September 30th, 1882."

A dozen words more and we're done. Mrs. Baker's ailment was indigestion and dyspepsia, nothing else, and quite enough. The "ulceration" was inflammation of the inner coating of the stomach, a symptom of the disease. We wish her a long and happy life, and merely add that if all her sex could avoid or cure this one trouble most of them might live to be as old as Granny Gorton.

An amusing sequel to the Chinese horrors and barbarities that were anticipated in the case of the United States cruiser *Concord*'s marine arrested in China for accidentally shooting a coolie while ashore shooting pheasants a month or two ago, had just come to hand. For this they have been tried and fined a total of about 10 cents, and subsequently banqueted by the officials of Chinese jurisdiction.

INSTRUCTIONS WERE SENT.

Thurston Affair Was Not a Common Fable.

STATE DEPARTMENT IS SILENT.

Will Not State Just What the Demands Were Sent in Ample Time to Catoon the China—Possible That Instructions Were Stopped by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The officials of the State Department were silent today when questioned relative to the latest Hawaiian news brought by the Alameda, and refused to make any response when questioned as to the cause of the delay in the report by United States Minister Willis of his instructions touching Minister Thurston.

It can be stated positively that instructions were sent to Mr. Willis on March 5th last, in ample time to have caught the China, unless by some accident they miscarried on the way from Washington to San Francisco. Whether they went so far as a peremptory demand for Mr. Thurston's recall, or were confined to a direction to Mr. Willis to intimate that Mr. Thurston had been indiscreet in his public utterances and had thus endangered the cordial relations of the two countries, cannot be learned.

It is also suggested that the instructions, though actually leaving Washington, never reached Hawaii, but were stopped by telegraphic orders at San Francisco or some intermediate point.

MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

Additional Funds Required to Carry Out Work Planned.

At the last meeting of the Mission Children's Society a report was presented by Rev. O. H. Gulick, the new treasurer, showing lack of funds for work which the society had planned to do.

The several objects for which the society intend to work are Kauaihaha Seminary, East Maui Seminary, Kohala Girls' School, Hilo Boys' Boarding School, Kauai Industrial School and the mission schools in Honolulu for the Chinese, Portuguese and Japanese.

The society had proposed to contribute during the year closing in June the sum of \$2,250 to the various institutions. As yet but \$867 has been contributed, leaving \$1,383 to be raised during the five or six remaining weeks.

The necessity for hard work is clearly seen from the figures given. In response to the call for help, several persons have taken out life memberships and paid for the same. Others have contributed various sums for which the society is thankful. There still remains, however, over \$1,000 to be raised before June.

CRACKED HER SHAFT.

The Steamer Kahului Arrives in a Disabled Condition.

The steamer Kahului arrived yesterday from Kahului. She left San Francisco on the 6th inst, the same day as the Arawa, consequently she did not bring any later news. The vessel's "hoodoo" still remains with her as she was compelled to come here for repairs. A cracked shaft is the cause of the trouble this time and may detain her here for some time, unless the damage can be repaired in this city. If not, then Captain Tyson will have to send to San Francisco for a new one.

On the way down the vessel drifted about the ocean for two days while her engineers were making temporary repairs. It took her 14 days to reach Kahului, and arrived there on Sunday. She discharged 350 tons of freight, took on 150 tons of sugar and left again on Monday evening at 7 o'clock for this port.

G. P. Wilder and Chief Engineer Stoddart, of Spreckelsville, came down on her. Mr. Wilder left again on the Claudine last night.

MR. CRUZAN ON HAWAII.

He Enlightens a Santa Cruz Audience on the Republic.

The Convention Club met Monday evening at Justice Craghill's Court-room, President Cruzan presiding, says a late issue of the

Santa Cruz Sentinel. A large number were present, who listened with appreciative interest to Rev. Mr. Cruzan's paper on "The Hawaiian Republic."

Mr. Cruzan, in his pleasing and forcible manner, devoted the earlier part of his discourse to refuting the erroneous statements of Mr. Shearman as published in the New York Times. Not only did a residence of several years enable Mr. Cruzan to become familiar with the habits and language of the Hawaiians, but keen student of character as he is, heresy was never evidence; personal insight and information could be depended on, hence the value of Mr. Cruzan's researches and statements.

Referring to Mr. Shearman's assertion, that "under missionary influence the natives were deprived of their rights as landholders," the speaker proved the falsity of the remark, but said that up to the time of the missionary ingress, no native ever possessed a right or title to land, and that it was only under this religious influence they ever obtained it. Then, too, the introduction of leprosy was attributed to the same cause, whereas this loathsome disease was introduced by the Chinese about sixty years ago. Referring to the manner of government, Mr. Cruzan said that the power was vested in three executive departments, consisting of the President, the Cabinet and the Legislature. Members of the Legislature are selected on account of their ability to speak fluently and to read and write the English and Hawaiian languages. They must also be land owners with an income of at least \$600 a year.

CHRISTIAN WORK CONFERENCE.

Programme of Gathering at Central Union Church, Friday Afternoon.

A conference of those interested in Christian work will be held in the Central Union Church Sunday School this Friday afternoon and evening. The following programme will be taken up:

2:30 p. m., Bible reading, led by Rev. J. Leedingham.
3 p. m., Japanese work, Rev. O. H. Gulick.
3:10 p. m., Hawaiian work, Miss Green and Rev. Mr. Parker.
3:25 p. m., Chinese work, Mr. Frank Damon.
3:35 p. m., Portuguese work, Rev. A. V. Soares.
3:45 p. m., Temperance work, Mrs. J. M. Whitney.
4 p. m., Christian Church, Rev. T. D. Garvin.
4:10 p. m., Methodist Episcopal: Japanese work, Rev. H. Kihara; German work, Rev. L. E. Schneider; English work, Rev. H. W. Peck.
4:25 p. m., Salvation Army work, Adjutant Egner.
4:35 p. m., Work among sailors, Chaplain Edmonson.
4:45 p. m., Y. M. C. A. work, D. W. Corbett.
5 p. m., Recess.
5:30 p. m., Evangelistic work, the Tabernacle meetings.
7:30 p. m., Personal work, Rev. D. P. Birnie.
8 p. m., Address, "The Holy Spirit," Rev. M. C. Harris, D. D.

HONOLULU GIRL MARRIED.

Many Hawaiians Witnessed the Ceremony—Names of Guests.

On April 23, Miss Helen A. Dickson, of Honolulu, and Lewellyn E. Pratt, of Columbus, Ohio, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Dr. Nott, 29 East 55th street, New York City. The occasion gathered together many Hawaiians, and those who cherished tender thoughts of Hawaii. There were present: Dr. and Mrs. Nott, Miss Laura Nott, Miss Hester Dickson, Mrs. George Howard, Mrs. E. C. Judd, Jas. R. Judd, A. F. Judd, Jr., Mr. Amasa Pratt, father of the groom and well known in Honolulu as a former President of Oahu College, Dr. and Mrs. Lewellyn Pratt, E. C. Waterhouse, John Waterhouse, William Lewers, W. G. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pratt of Albany, Consul Allen, wife and daughters, and a host of other friends.

Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, the uncle of the groom performed the ceremony, while the happy couple stood in the bay window under a canopy of the Hawaiian flag draped with leis of smilax. Under its significant and patriotic shadow, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt received the happy felicitations of all present.

To Grant Amnesty.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning lady of Honolulu conceived the idea of President Dole celebrating his birthday by granting amnesty to the political prisoners. She accordingly drew a petition and by 5 o'clock had 200 signers to the document. It was presented to the President, but so far as known he has not celebrated.

The following Honolulu people were registered at the Palace hotel, San Francisco, April 12th: Miss H. Irwin, Miss C. Carter, Mrs. E. K. Graham, Master Harvey Graham, Julian Monsarrat, Miss A. Cummings, W. G. Irwin and wife, Miss E. Spalding and A. C. Loveline.

WHAT MR. IRWIN HAS DONE.

Is Representing Hawaii in Japan Without Salary

Japanese Scare Cannot Be His Fault

Large Acquaintance of Great Value.

Mr. EDITOR: In your editorial of the 16th, on the subject of a representative in Japan, you have omitted to state an important fact

in connection with Mr. R. W. Irwin, our Minister in Japan. He is an unpaid official. Our Government has believed that we needed a paid officer at the Japanese court.

Of course, one who is Minister Resident at the court of another State, and is also a contractor for laborers from that State, is in an anomalous position, and it might be a very embarrassing one. Nor would it be tolerated in other countries. But our Government appointed Mr. Irwin Minister, and then asked him to "paddle his own canoe," in the expense account. He has done so. If we chose to give him a salary he would probably drop the business of labor exportation and confine himself to diplomacy. His large and valuable acquaintance in Japan would be of good service to us.

Communities have short memories. When the Chinese scare was on us Mr. Irwin secured Japanese laborers, who have done us great service. If we now have a Japanese scare, it is not Mr. Irwin's fault. "The great fortune he has made" out of the immigration business is no doubt greatly overestimated. It usually is in such cases. It does not encourage faithful public services to refrain from recognizing them.

JUST RECEIVED,

